

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH
OF THE
WHITBY URBAN DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

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WHITBY :

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ANNUAL REPORT

**Of the Medical Officer of Health for the
District of Whitby for the
Year 1908.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the District for the year 1908, and in doing so wish to again express my thanks to all the members of the Council for their kind co-operation in connection with the work of my department. My report is this year more extensive than usual, owing, partly, to the incorporation in it of the report sent by me to the Education Authorities, and partly to a fairly extensive report which I have made on the slum property, which fills a very large amount of space. The year has been very free from infectious illness, until the last three months, when some cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the Cliff Street School, and gave rise to rather a sharp local epidemic; but I think that, at the end of the year, we may say that this has been got under, as I only had one notification during the last fortnight of the year. The corrected Death-Rate for the year is 16.002 per 1,000, the Zymotic Death-Rate is .34 per 1,000, and the rate for diseases scheduled under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act is .08.

My Report will be divided into 5 parts :—

- 1.—VITAL STATISTICS, including an account of the Births, Deaths, Population, and Infectious Diseases.
- 2.—SANITARY WORK, including Inspector's Report, action taken during the year in regard to milk and food, and in connection with the Housing of the Working Classes.
- 3.—Work done in the ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
- 4.—Report on the MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN as required by a memorandum as to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.
- 5.—Work under the WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACT of 1901.

1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the town at the last census was 11,748. There is no doubt that some deduction should be made from this, as many people have left the town in search of work since this estimate was arrived at, but I am inclined to think that the population is bigger than it was last year, as the number of empty houses has fallen from 450, out of a total of 3,060, to 328 (these figures were supplied by the Rate Collector). I think that the fact that there is so little work in the North has probably brought back to Whitby some of the old Whitby families, as living is cheaper here; and I think that there has been an increase of the working classes in the hope that they may find employment either on the bridge or the harbour work. The area of the district is 2,009 acres, which gives an average of 5.8 persons per acre.

1. BIRTHS.—During the year 276 births have been registered, which is about up to the average. The following table gives the number of births during the last 5 years :—

a.	In 1908	...	...	...	276
	„ 1907	...	...	...	236
	„ 1906	...	...	...	277
	„ 1905	...	...	...	268
	„ 1904	...	...	...	253

b. The following table gives the number registered in each quarter :—

			1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
Whitby	...	Boys	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	23
		Girls	...	33	...	21	...	14	...	15
Ruswarp	...	Boys	...	9	...	21	...	9	...	11
		Girls	...	13	...	15	...	5	...	6
Helredale	...	Boys	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
		Girls	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2
				—		—		—		—
				81		83		55		57
				—		—		—		—

c. Number registered in each Sub-District :—

		Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Whitby	.....	97	...	83	...	180
Ruswarp	.....	50	...	39	...	89
Helredale	.....	0	...	7	...	7
		—		—		—
		147		129		276
		—		—		—

d. The Birth-rate for the quarters is as follows :—

For all Districts ... 6.8 ... 7.06 ... 4.6 ... 4.85

e. For the year it is 23.49 per 1,000.

f. The number of illegitimate births is as follows, and they were all in Whitby :—

1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
3	2	5	2	2	0	2	0	16

g. The illegitimate birth-rate is 5.8 per cent.

2. DEATHS.—During the year 193 deaths have been reported to me by the Registrar, of which 97 were males and 96 females. 20 deaths occurred in the Workhouse, and 4 in the Cottage Hospital; of the former, 2 were non-residents; in addition to these, the deaths of 3 visitors are reported, making 5 deaths which have to be excluded from the total in estimating the death-rate. The death-rate, including these, is 16.42 per 1,000, and, corrected for non-residents, it is 16.002 per 1,000.

a. The death-rate for the various quarters is as follows :—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
5.36	4.08	2.04	4.59.

b. For comparison, the following table gives the number of deaths registered in the last 5 years :

In 1908	...	...	...	193
„ 1907	...	...	...	201
„ 1906	...	...	...	169
„ 1905	...	...	...	195
„ 1904	...	...	...	200

c. The ages at which these 193 deaths occurred were as follows :—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total				
Under 1 year	8	...	4	...	7	...	11	...	30
Between 1 and 5 years...	7	...	8	...	0	...	3	...	18
,, 5 and 15 years...	1	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	3
,, 15 and 25 years...	0	...	0	...	1	...	2	...	3
,, 25 and 65 years...	23	...	17	...	8	...	13	...	61
Over 65 years	24	...	18	...	12	...	24	...	78
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	63	48	28	54	193				

65 persons have reached the age of 70 years of age, 33 have reached 80, and 5 have reached 90; one of these was 97, and another 96; so that more than one-third of the total is made up by persons of 70 years or upward, and one-sixth by persons who were 80 years old or more. These figures are exactly the same as last year.

d. The death-rate from Phthisis is this year high for Whitby, and amounts to 1.02 per 1,000, and for all Tubercular Diseases it is 1.5; this is also very high for Whitby.

e. The only case of death from one of the Notifiable Diseases was a case of Diphtheria, which took the Laryngeal form, and required Tracheotomy. This gives a death-rate from diseases scheduled under the Notifiable Diseases Act of .08, and for all Infectious Diseases, which would include 3 deaths from Whooping Cough in the first quarter, it works out at .34 per 1,000.

f. The next table gives the causes of death :—

							1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total.						
Acute Inflammatory Diseases of Chest							13	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	32
Asthma	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	...	1	
Mason's Disease	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	1	
Phthisis	4	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	12	

Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	I	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	O	...	2	...	O	...	O	...	2
Tubercular Disease of Spine	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I
General Tuberculosis	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Cardiac Disease	...	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	16
Aneurysm	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I
Congenital Cardiac Disease	...	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	I
Aphtha	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	I	...	I	...	2	...	3	...	7
Strangulated Hernia	...	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I
Peritonitis	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Appendicitis	...	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I	...	2
Diseases of Brain and Spinal											
Cord (non-inflammatory)	4	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	12
Convulsions	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I
Acute Meningitis	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Rheumatism & Rheumatic											
Fever	...	...	I	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	2
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I
Diphtheria	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Diarrhœa	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I
Dysentery	...	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	I
Pertussis	...	...	3	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I
Senile Decay	...	...	13	...	4	...	3	...	11	...	31
Dentition	...	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I
Gangrene	...	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I
Carbuncle	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I
Cancer	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	15
Premature Birth & Congenital											
Debility	...	...	4	...	I	...	I	...	I	...	7
Rickets	...	...	I	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	2
Marasmus	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	2	...	2
Necrosis	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Renal Disease	...	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I
Disease of Prostate	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Cystitis	...	...	O	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	I
Eclampsia	...	...	O	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	I
Gallstones	...	...	O	...	I	...	O	...	O	...	I
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	O	...	I	...	I	...	O	...	2
From uncertain causes	...	...	3	...	I	...	I	...	3	...	8
Coroner's Inquests—											
Natural Causes	...	...	I	...	2	...	I	...	O	...	4
Accident	...	...	I	...	4	...	O	...	2	...	7
	63	48	28	54	193						

g. The Infantile Mortality (i.e., the number of deaths registered of children under 1 year for every 1,000 births) is 108., which is much lower than last year, when it was 129; the Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales last year was 113.

In Whitby in 1907 it was	129
„ 1906 „	126
„ 1905 „	108.2
„ 1904 „	110.6
„ 1903 „	92.1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—In my last Report I dealt with this subject at some considerable length, and called attention to the probable causes of a high Infantile Mortality, mentioning specially Poverty, Bad Housing, Intemperance, Ignorance of the ordinary methods that should be used by those who had the care of children, Illegitimacy, and a deficient or defective milk supply; and amongst other things that I suggested was the appointment of a Health Visitor. I have made a number of enquiries, but have not found anyone who can undertake the duties. I still keep the offer open that I made then, namely, that I will undertake to instruct anyone who is suitable and wishful to undertake the work. I can think of no way in which any lady can spend her time more profitably both for herself and the persons that she visits, than by taking up this very necessary work. When I found that there was no response to my suggestion, I made the proposal to the Council that, perhaps, the School Authorities, who have no school health visitor, would undertake to pay half the cost of providing someone to do the work, and she could then do both kinds of work. Some correspondence took place on the subject between your Clerk and the Correspondent to the School Authority, but, up to the present, nothing definite has been settled. In a letter from the L.G. Board to the Clerk to the Whickham U.D. Council, it was pointed out that an Urban District Council could (Public Health Act, 1875, S. 189), provide a Health Visitor, who could be known as the Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, and that this appointment can be made without the L.G. Board's sanction. In order to make full use of such a visitor, the Notification of Births Act ought to be adopted.

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. — The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was adopted in 1891. During the year a very satisfactory state of things has existed; there has been no epidemic of any kind until the latter part of the year, when a few cases of Chicken-Pox appeared amongst the scholars of St. John's School, and, as these rapidly increased in

number until in the Infants' Department there were only 69 present out of 108 on the register, I thought that it was wise to close the school. This was done, and, I believe, with good results. The first case seemed to be a child that was kept off school with a few spots, which the mother said were certainly not Chicken-Pox. This child came back to school with some spots on it, and I feel sure that it started the outbreak. Two days running I was called to this school, and found 4 children full out in the rash; so there is little wonder that it spread. In October a case of Scarlet Fever was notified—this made the third for the year. The boy was attending Cliff Street School, and he was removed to the Isolation Hospital. About a week after, a second case was notified from the same school, and this was removed to Hospital. Then a succession of cases was reported from the same school. I visited the school, and went through the register, and made enquiries about the absentees and also as to whether there had been any case of illness coming to school, and I had a return from the School Attendance Officer each day, reporting those children who were away from school with sore throat or other suspicious symptoms. I visited about a dozen of these, and found amongst them two cases of Scarlet Fever; the parents thought that these children had measles, and did not call in any doctor. Another case was notified by one of the medical practitioners in the town as suffering from Scarlet Fever, and he wrote to me stating that it was peeling. This case had been attending the school, and had been kept at home for a few days, as it was supposed to have Measles. I have no doubt that the cases reported from this school were due to one or more of these mild cases being allowed to go to school while they were in an infectious condition. The exclusion of scholars suffering from this disease, and the children belonging to their families, did not stop the spread of the trouble, which was entirely confined to children going to the same school, so I decided to close it, and have it disinfected. There are still some notifications coming in at the end of the year, but I hope that the New Year will see the end of this trouble. I have received a considerable amount of help from the teachers, and also from the School Attendance Officer, in connection with these two infectious illnesses. So far as I know, there is only one objection to the closing of a school for infectious illnesses, and it is that one loses the help of the teachers and the Attendance Officer. This is undoubtedly an objection, but I think the advantage of closing in stopping the disease easily outweighs any advantage that one gains from knowing children who are suffering from infectious disease, and whose cases are not notified by a doctor.

The following table gives the notifications for the year, arranged in quarters:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Enteric Fever	2	0	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1	24	26
Puerperal Fever ...	1	0	1	0	2
Diphtheria	0	1	2	2	5
Erysipelas	4	0	2	4	10
	—	—	—	—	—
	7	2	6	30	45
	—	—	—	—	—

SCARLET FEVER.—As I said in the introduction to my Report, this disease was practically absent till the last quarter of the year. During the first nine months, I only had two cases notified, and I believe that both these were imported; then the cases that I have referred to made their appearance amongst the scholars of the Cliff Street School, and the disease was so obstinate that I had to recommend the Council to close the school, and have it disinfected. At the end of the year I have been a fortnight with only one notification. Three cases have been seen for the first time in the peeling stage, and have never been sufficiently ill for the parent to send for a doctor. I have, myself, seen two cases, one of which peeled after having no rash, and the other, which was in a house where there had been Scarlet Fever, had no rash, and a very slight sore throat, but it developed the kidney disease which comes on in the peeling stage of Scarlet Fever. I have no doubt that most of the trouble has arisen from some of these unrecognised cases going about, and, possibly, going to school. One case was notified by two medical men. The cases were peculiar in that so many houses had two and three cases in them. 13 cases occurred in 5 houses, 6 in two, so that the number of infected houses is small compared with the number of notifications. At the end of the year a prosecution is pending in connection with the exposure of a child with Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA has never been prominent during the year. There have been 4 notifications; two of these cases were imported, one from London and one from Hull; one case—that of a small child—had to have Tracheotomy done, and died very soon after.

TYPHOID FEVER showed itself in the early months of the year, when we had two cases, one a case that was imported from Middlesbrough, and the other the fiancé of this patient, who helped to nurse her before she was removed to Hospital. I have only had 4 cases of unimported Typhoid notified to me in the last ten years.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE should be made notifiable, and I think that the Act recently passed, which makes it compulsory for all cases, having help from the parish and suffering from Phthisis, to be notified is the thin end of the wedge.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—It is a matter of great surprise to me that more cases of this disease are not notified, as many of the midwives who attend cases amongst the poor are uneducated, and have practically no training, and are, in some cases, devoid of the rudiments of knowledge which anyone attending confinement cases ought to have. In these days, when so much is thought of life and health, that large sums of money are to be spent on the medical inspection of school children, in some places on their feeding, when the employer of labour is compelled to safeguard the lives of those whom he employs, it seems extraordinary that the lives of women at this critical time are allowed to be entrusted to these midwives, whose position is made legal, but who, in many cases, do not know the rules of personal cleanliness, much less the surgical cleanliness, that gives the pregnant woman a reasonable chance of giving birth to her child without running any undue risk.

2.—SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

The District has been frequently inspected by me, sometimes with your Inspector, but very frequently alone, as I have been investigating the condition of the property closely during the year, and have often done so alone.

(a) The Inspector sends me the following report for the year :—

Nuisances from fishcurers' houses, 2 drains either connected to sewers or taken up	
Privies put into order	74
W. Closets in place of Privies	11
Nuisances from choked drains abated	15
Drain trapped with S trap in place of bell trap	1
New drain in place of drain over cliff in Henrietta Street ...	1
Nuisance abated from drain flowing into gulley at roadside ...	1
Notices served to make houses fit for human habitation ...	13

Patients removed to Hospital—

Typhoid Fever	2
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet Fever	16

Several Inspections with M.O.H.

Weekly Inspection of Slaughter Houses

Common Lodging Houses Inspected, at uncertain times,
fortnightly

Inspected Cow Sheds and Dairies in the District

Disinfected 15 Rooms and Board Schools, Cliff Street

1. Sanitary Certificate

5. Certificates of Registration to Cowkeepers and
Purveyors of Milk

1. Accumulation of Rubbish removed

Got Instructions for re-channeling Hamilton's Yard and
Renwick's Yard.

(b) HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—There is no doubt that much of the property in the poor parts of the town is very bad. We have long known this, and, when Dr. Farrar was down from the Local Government Department, he emphasised the fact. The difficulty is to know what to do with it, and I have thought that, if I went into a detailed account of the various yards in the town, it might be a help to the Council, and members of it could see, without much trouble, what the defects are, and now, or at some future time, they might be able to deal with this class of property. The difficulties are very great, partly because a great deal of the property that is the worst belongs to the small capitalist, who, perhaps, has nothing to spend on repairs, and who depend on the rents of the property for a living; partly because the tenants are, in many cases, so filthy in their habits that it is impossible to keep the property decent where they are, and it gradually falls into the dilapidated condition that carries it past all hope of improvement without considerable outlay. If notices are served on the owners of such property, calling their attention to the condition of it, and ordering them to put it into habitable repair, the frequent result is that it is closed, and allowed to fall into decay, and, during the process, it becomes a source of danger to limb if it is not barricaded up, and also to health, owing to the accumulations of filth that are often put into it, as I shall explain further on in my Report. I will take the yards one by one, and deal with the general condition of them, dealing especially with the structure of the houses and the paving, and also going into some amount of detail as to the channeling, privy accommodation, and so forth.

Beginning at the Bridge, and going on Baxtergate, the first yard is Belle Hotel Yard. Except for the urinal at the top of this yard, which is sometimes objectionable from want of sufficient flushing, I can find very little fault.

Vipond's Lane is a narrow yard that leads from Baxtergate to the Quay, and there is never a possible chance of there being a large amount of air in it. There are, however, only one or two houses in it, and these have given us some considerable amount of trouble, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the privies. We attempted to put in w.c.'s, but found that the sewer was too far away for this to be done.

In Black Swan Yard, there is a manure heap that does not comply with the Bye-laws, as it has no top to it.

The next yard is Dotchon's, where the houses are in fairly good repair, and the tenements are kept clean.

In the next yard, known as Bland's Yard, the houses are good, but there is always an accumulation of old tins, bottles, and ashes at the top of the yard, that give it an untidy appearance; and it could do with a more frequent cleaning up.

Ward's Yard, from being a disgrace, is now one of the clean and well-kept ones; the houses are in good repair, and the privies are in good repair and are kept clean. Some of the property that was pulled down to make warehouses for Messrs. Collier was always an unsatisfactory block. The covered sewer that the Council possess in this yard is often choked.

The next yard is known as Tyreman's, and is one of those in which cobble stones are used for paving purposes, and, as elsewhere, it is very difficult to keep a yard clean that is paved in this way. The arrangement for privies is bad, but it complies with the Bye-laws. These are built in a stack, in what was previously a wash-house, and, although there is no door leading into the house, it is often, in hot weather, inclined to be objectionable, as there is not much air space in the yard from which it opens. There is no doubt that it would be an immense advantage if this yard and the next could be bought cheap, and the two be knocked into one, and a wide yard made in place of the narrow ones that are at present in existence.

Mackridge's Yard has a bad channel; it is made of porous stones, and it allows slops, etc., to stand in the holes where the channel requires repair.

Loggerhead Yard is now much better than it used to be, and the houses are in fairly good repair, and the privies are clean and structurally good, although they are very close to the houses. The channel in this yard is broken, and wants repairing very badly, and the paving of the yard is also in need of repair. The urinal at the top is often a nuisance in warm weather.

Dark Entry Yard has been much improved by the repair to the channel, but there are still a number of cobble stones that would be better replaced by either cement or proper paving stones. There is a new urinal in the yard, which was badly wanted, as the old one was dilapidated and dirty, and gave rise to complaints in the summer.

Leading out of this yard is Shield's Yard, which is well paved and is clean, and the privy accommodation is satisfactory.

Linskill Square is a large, well-paved yard, and is probably one of the best in the town.

Beck Yard is another of the narrow passages that connect two main streets; in this case, Baxtergate with Station Square. There is a want of air space in it, but the houses are well built and are in good repair.

Brunswick Chapel Yard, Elm Yard, and Ripley's Yard, are quite satisfactory; and the same remark applies to the two small yards, namely, Gas Office Yard and Albion Yard.

Wald's Yard is now one of the satisfactory ones, but it wants the channel, which runs between the two halves of the yard, repairing.

Continuing from Baxtergate along the Pier, in St. Ann's Staith, the first yard that we come to is Wear's Yard, where a very bad condition of affairs has existed. There are up the yard 3 tenements, a blacksmith's shop, and two or three workshops. The tenements were in a deplorably dilapidated condition, and there was only one privy, which was used by the persons belonging to the blacksmith's shop and those living in the three tenements. I advised the Council to serve the owners with a notice, stating that the block of tenements was unfit for human habitation, and ordering it to be made fit for such purpose. The result is that the tenants have been turned out, and the houses have been closed.

In Buck Hotel Yard there are only two houses, which are satisfactory, and the yard is well paved and channeled.

In Old Post Office Yard there are two stacks of property that were condemned some time ago as being unfit for human habitation, and these have been left to fall into decay.

Paradise Yard is one of the narrow yards, but it is one of the clean ones, and is well kept and contains some nice little houses.

In Cuthbert's Yard there are some very nice little houses, and the channeling and paving are satisfactory, and the privy accommodation is both adequate and satisfactory.

Bakehouse Yard is now a very satisfactory yard, as there are two houses built on the site of two or three very dirty and dilapidated jet-shops that were there until a year or two ago.

Whitby Arm's Yard, which used to be a very dirty and untidy place, and caused a good deal of trouble to us a few years ago, is now a well-kept and tidy yard. The worst of the privies have been replaced by a w.c. There is a house at the top of the yard that would do with some repair to the roof; but, with this exception, there is very little to complain of.

The next yard that there is on this side of Haggarsgate is the Elephant and Castle, which is generally well kept, and there is little to find fault with.

Nobblet's Buildings (so called) are a dirty and dilapidated stack on the opposite side of the street, and there was an accumulation of ashes, etc., on my visit, but this has since been removed.

Brown's Yard is only a small yard, with one house in it, and the paving is made of cobble stones.

Muncaster's Yard is very bad; the general sanitary standing of the yard is very low, and the houses are poor. The channel in the upper part has been made good by the substitution of half-pipes for the old stone channel that was there, and is still present in the lower part of the yard. The privies at the top of the yard want the roofs repairing, and the cobbles, that extend the whole length of the yard, are always dirty and untidy.

Pier Lane is well paved, and only contains two or three houses; these are satisfactory.

The Crag. It is very difficult to see how some of the houses on the Crag can be very dry, as they are in so many instances built near to, or adjacent to, the cliff side, from which water must drain through their walls; but, except in a few instances, there is not much to find fault with.

Readman's Buildings are always a rather unsatisfactory block of buildings, although the structural part of them is fairly good; but they are very dirty, and look uncared for.

The yard next to the Mission Room is one of the badly-paved yards, and has a bad lot of cobbles and steps that are worn.

Cleveden Square was put into thoroughly good repair a few years ago, and the houses and all appertaining to them are satisfactory.

Harker's Buildings are too near to the cliff to be very dry, and some of them are getting out of repair, structurally, but, as they are in a large square yard, they get plenty of ventilation, and it is rarely that any case of infectious illness is reported from them.

Barry's Square is a nice, well-built block of buildings that are always kept clean and tidy. The house that was condemned at the top of the square is unoccupied; but there is only one privy to five houses, and w.c. accommodation is being substituted.

Pearson's Yard is in great need of repair to the paving. It is paved with cobbles, which are generally out of repair; and the houses are getting rather worse for wear.

Carter's Yard is a fairly large square yard, with some well-built houses on the north and east sides of it, and the block of tenements at the west side is well built of stone; and, since it was condemned, on account of dampness, it has been much drier, and the tenants tell me that it is quite satisfactory in this way except one room that I was in, which is used as a bedroom and is not used during the day; this is very wet.

Argument's Yard is one of the cobbled ones, and at the upper end it comes very close to the cliff, and water—and sometimes dirt—washes down from the cliff side and gives the back of the houses a very dirty appearance. I told the tenants that they ought to keep it cleaner, but they told me that they had no sooner got it cleaned up than it was "lost in dirt" again. It is a great eye-sore, but I don't think that it does much harm. I had a complaint about one of the houses in this yard, but I found, on visiting it, that the complaint was unfounded.

Two unnamed yards that are very satisfactory, and the cliff steps, to which the same remark applies, bring us to the long yard with some very good and well-built houses, at the end of the Crag, where no fault can be found; and there can be no doubt that the Crag has vastly improved during the last few years, and this is especially so since the paving of cobbles was replaced by one of stone.

Next, taking Flowergate, and commencing at the bottom of it, the first lot of yard property is St. Ann's Lane, which has, half-way down it, a very nice block of property, but the rest is very inferior, and at the top there is a stack of tenement houses which are only just passable; and above, in Easterby's Yard, there is a very similar block, which is very much out of repair and badly wants some alterations, structurally, doing to it. In addition to this, the privies are very poor, and want constant supervision to keep them in anything like decent order. They certainly have a very low sanitary standard.

Marwood's Yard is a satisfactory yard in every way; and the same applies to Hall's Yard and Rose and Crown Yard, except that I should like to see the bottom part of this yard paved.

McClachlin's Yard has always been a difficult one to deal with. Only a short time ago the Inspector and myself got the yard paved in the greater part of its length, and we have frequently had to take steps to have some defect put right; the privy accommodation is insufficient, and steps have had to be taken to have something done to remedy this defect. Notices have been served on the owners of the property, and they have been told to put in a sufficient number of privies, or substitute w.c.'s for these. There are one or two old disused houses in the yard which are very dirty, and serve to act as tips for the neighbours; and there is a wash-house that is in a very filthy condition. One of the houses in the extension of McClachlin's yard, known as Bolton's Buildings, had to be condemned by me, owing to the filthy condition that the tenant had allowed it to get into. The tenant was removed to the Workhouse, and the house was cleaned. Since then, I have condemned another, for dampness and dilapidation.

Oyston's Yard, Haydock's Yard, Waterloo Place, Burn's Yard, and Staffordshire Place are all quite satisfactory, and no fault can be found with them.

Abbey Inn Yard is now in fairly satisfactory condition; it is well paved, and is kept clean; and the same remark applies to Gardiner's Yard.

In Silver Street there are three or four yards, but there is no fault to be found with them.

In Peck's Yard, Cliff Street, at the end of the year, 17 people were found to be using one privy. This is under consideration at the time my Report is going to print.

Coming over to Church Street, and taking the yards from the top of Bridge Street to the top of Church Street, the first that I came to was Clark's Yard, which is in very good condition, and the privies are in good repair, and the yard altogether has very much improved.

Next to this is Forester's Court, which is a large yard, with plenty of air space, and is in excellent repair.

White Horse Yard has always been fairly satisfactory. There is a very objectionable manure heap and ashpit just under a house window, but, when this receptacle has a top put on to it, according to the Bye-laws, it will be fairly satisfactory.

Black Horse Yard does not contain many houses, and these are satisfactory; but above the inhabited part of the yard there is an untidy condition, as is so often found in some of these yards,

on account of the space being used for keeping fowls, and also as a tipping ground for old pots, tins, pans, etc. These are of no importance in themselves, but they give these open spaces an untidy appearance; and I believe that, whenever this kind of rubbish is throwing about, there is a tendency amongst people to also use the space for throwing other rubbish which may be of a harmful character. It is difficult to know how to deal with this nuisance, unless the street-sweepers are given instructions to clear away all accumulations of rubbish, but it seems hardly fair for the town to have to clear this away, as it is generally thrown about by the tenants of the yards who ought, for their own comfort and health, to see that this state of things is not allowed to go on. In this yard there is a manure heap that does not comply with the Bye-laws, in that the cover over it is broken, and ought to be replaced by a new one.

In Borough Place there is little to find fault with, except the cobble stones used as paving at the bottom of the yard.

Blackburn's Yard stands out with several others as having been wonderfully improved of late years. At one time it was usual for the Inspector and myself to find a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in this yard; the privies were bad, both structurally and also owing to the dirty habits of the persons who used them, and some of the houses required repairs. But to-day the privies have been repaired and are kept clean, the houses are in very much better state, and, except for the steps, which want repairing, the yard is satisfactory. It will be remembered that the Council repaired the channel, and this has made a very good job of it. The houses above, in what is called Abbey Terrace, are not very good, but there is an abundance of fresh air, and there should be no fear about the health of the inhabitants.

In Brewster's Lane there is a stock of property which, during the year, I condemned as unfit for human habitation, as it was dreadfully out of repair, and there was no ashpit; this compelled the tenants to keep the ashes, etc., in broken-down tins in the house. This is the worst stack of property in the lane, but some of the others would be no worse for a little attention. One of the difficulties in dealing with this block was the one frequently met with, namely, that of finding the proper owner, as the property was mortgaged, and there seemed to be some doubt as to who was the rightful owner. It has, however, been very considerably repaired, and made quite satisfactory; a sanitary tin has been provided, and is kept in the yard below.

In Lee's Yard, in which the houses were situated which I condemned some time ago, there is now a very nice warehouse, and the yard looks clean and tidy.

In Argument's Yard there is now only one house that is inhabited, the rest of the property being left to its fate; but the owner has taken the precaution, which I wish others would follow, of nailing boards over the door and the windows that can be reached, so that no one can get in.

New Way Ghaut is not a very satisfactory place, one reason being that it is paved with cobble stones, so that it is almost impossible to keep it clean, as so much dirt and wet settles in the intervals between the stones. The houses are, on the whole, not very bad, with the exception of four tenements, which I have advised the Council should be closed, owing to damp and dilapidations. This is under consideration at the end of the year.

Benson's Yard is satisfactory in every way, so far as I can see; the same remark applies to Woodwark's Yard and to Wilson's Yard, although in this the cobble stone nuisance exists, and the houses are not of the best, but are kept clean.

Kiln Yard is in a very bad state; the channel and the paving are bad. In this yard there is a stack of property, consisting of three tenements and two jet-shops, that are in a shocking state of repair, one of them, in particular, being disgraceful. On my advice, the owners were served with a notice requiring them to put it into habitable repair. The roof has been taken off, new beams put in, and there is every indication that the property will be made satisfactory early in the new year.

Tate Hill is now generally kept clean, and the condition of the paving is satisfactory, except where there are cobble stones in the far corner, and these have required repair for some time.

In Henrietta Street I found a stack of property unfit for human habitation, on account of dilapidation and filth. This has been almost completely renovated, and, on my visit in December, was nearly fit for habitation again. I also came across a cellar dwelling, and the owner was served with a notice to have it closed as a human dwelling. There has been complaint about a drain from a herring-house in this street, and, after a great deal of trouble, it has been taken up, but the condition of the property is not yet satisfactory, and I warned the tenant that, unless it was kept in much better condition, I should have to take steps to have it put right. In this street there is some property that I threatened to have condemned unless it was made to comply with my requirements. After a great deal of trouble, I got done what I considered necessary, and the houses are still inhabited and are comfortable. The property on the left-hand side, going up to the

East Pier, is certainly in a very low sanitary condition, and I shall hope to see a good deal of improvement before my next Annual Report.

Commencing now at the top of Bridge Street, and working down Church Street, the first yard that I have to report on is Edwards's Yard, which is well paved with Sneaton sets, and the repair of the yard, with the exception of the channel, is good.

Renwick's Yard is paved with cobbles, which badly require mending, and the channel is very bad, and some of the privies are very near to the houses, and it is generally in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Blacksmith Arms Yard is in very bad repair. Some of the houses I have condemned, and they are still unoccupied, and no repairs have been done to them. There is a wall half-way up the yard that appears to me to be unsafe. In the lower part, the channel is bad, but in the upper part, where I had a new channel put, it is good and very satisfactory. One house, I believe, is unfit for human habitation, but I have never been able to get in, as it is occupied by a man who lives alone and is generally out.

Ainsley's Court is only a small yard; it is always kept in good repair, and is quite satisfactory.

Well Yard has a number of good houses in it, and the yard generally is in good repair, but the channel at the bottom of the yard would be all the better for a little attention.

Turner's Yard is well paved, but again the channel is bad, and allows all kinds of filth that has been thrown into it to accumulate and soak through.

Morley's Yard is in a wretched condition. It appears that there is a well, or, rather, a couple of wells in the Jackey Fields that leak, and the water filters away through the bank side and comes out eventually through a warehouse, and at times it is said to smell very badly. The steps in this yard are in a very bad state of repair, and very dangerous in wet weather, as there is a thick deposit of green mould on them. Higher up the yard I came across an accumulation of filth behind two of the houses, which is very objectionable, as the walls of the houses are not very good, and, when these accumulations get wet, the filth leaks through the walls and makes the houses very unpleasant to live in, to say the least of it. Notice was served on the owners of these houses, and the accumulation has been removed.

Bank's Yard is well paved, well channeled, and is in good condition.

In Hamilton's Yard the channeling is bad, but I believe that is going to be attended to.

In Bolton's Yard, at the bottom, there is a stack of property that has three tenements over a warehouse, and in these the following state of things exists: There is a small room with a bed in it, and a very small bedplace, for a man and his wife and two children. In the second there is a room with a bed in it and a small bedplace, for a man, his wife, and three children. In the third there is a room with two bedplaces in it, for a man, his wife, and four children. The whole is in bad repair, and there is only one privy for the whole lot. In addition, this privy is under the pantry of the second house. In the yard the channel is bad, and needs repair. I have recommended the Council to serve the owner with a notice that these houses are unfit for human habitation.

Imperial Yard is a small yard, without much fault to be found with it.

Primitive Methodist Yard and Ælfleda Terrace. This is now in very good repair; the property that was condemned some time ago is turned into very nice cottages, and the yard geneally is in good condition, except the wet hill-side above the old Primitive Methodist Chapel, which is used as a tip for those who live above it.

Lockey's Yard is well paved, and, on the whole, is fairly satisfactory.

Frank's Yard, which has been before the Council many times, has had nothing done to it as a result of the closing order that was served on the owner, but, on writing to the new owner, I find that he is going to turn the condemned houses into a warehouse. I have this year condemned another house in the yard as unfit for human habitation.

Brown's Yard is a small yard, with only one house in it, and this is clean and satisfactory.

Elbow Yard has very much improved of late; most of the property has changed hands, and the new landlords have repaired the houses, and have made the steps and paving good, so that, from being one of the worst yards in the town, it is now quite a decent and well-kept place. At the bottom of the yard, and including the house belonging to

the front shop, I found a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and I had to recommend the Council to serve the owner with a notice that the house was unfit for human habitation.

Taylorson's Yard calls for no special comment, as the houses are in good repair, and it is well paved and channeled.

Corner's Yard is not very satisfactory, but there is no specific complaint; it is more on the score of general untidiness and its uncared-for appearance that fault is to be found. The house at the top that was condemned had been repaired.

Craven's Yard has had the paving done in cement, and there have been considerable repairs done to some of the houses. The house that was condemned for dampness in March has been made habitable.

First Hospital Yard has bad cobble stones, and, when I was there in the earlier part of the year, the channel was very bad. I reported this to your Surveyor, and he had it repaired. Some very considerable and necessary repairs have been done at the top of the yard since the property changed hands.

Middle Hospital Yard is at present having the consideration of the Trustees for the Seamen's Hospital Dwellings, who hope to do some repairs shortly. The houses, speaking generally, are not in very bad condition, but they are small, according to our present-day way of looking at things, but, as they are, in most cases, inhabited by only one person, there is probably sufficient room for them, and the inhabitants express themselves as being very comfortable, and, so far as I know, there is never much illness in the houses, considering the ages of those who live there. During the year I have had some letters about these houses which contained very exaggerated statements, and, although I do not say that they are up to modern requirements, I have no doubt that many of the inhabitants could live happily and healthily in them for many years to come.

Low Hospital Yard, at the lower end, is in very good repair, but at the top there is a stack of property that I condemned in 1906, and nothing has been done to it till now. I wrote to the owner some short time ago, as it was becoming a sort of tip for the whole neighbourhood. Since that time it has been decided to rebuild the houses, and, in order to make a start, 40 loads of rubbish had to be removed. I think that, when the alterations are made, the houses will be nice, healthy dwellings.

Dark Entry Yard is now in fairly good repair; there is a new channel. During the year notice had to be served on the owner of a house, on account of the privy belonging to it being a nuisance, and he was ordered to put a w.c. in instead, but he preferred to close the house and privy.

Cappleman's Yard is practically empty, except for about two houses, and it is perhaps as well, for the houses were bad and the tenants worse than the houses.

Boulby Bank has on the left-hand side some of the objectionable cobble stones, which are frequently wet with soap-suds, etc. High Walk is now a clean and highly-respectable part, and is an example of the way that tenants can keep there houses, if the inclination to do so were there. The part of the bank opposite is just the reverse—I refer to the so-called Middle Walk—and, although some of the houses have recently been whitewashed, and don't look quite so bad as I have seen them, the repair of them leaves much to be desired; but, as the property has just changed hands, I don't think that it is wise to interfere until I see what line the new landlord is going to take. Low Walk is very badly paved with cobble stones, which badly require attention. The houses that I condemned at the sea end of the walk are now in good repair.

Boanson's Yard is a small yard, with houses in bad repair, and suffering, as a rule, from the dirty habits of the tenants.

Sayers's Yard is one of those that is paved with cobble stones, and is damp. The houses are, most of them, old, and are not in very good repair, the wood in the galleries and stairs being worn, and in places showing daylight through.

Laverick's Steps contains nice little houses, but the privies are very close to the houses, and want more ventilation.

Prospect Place consists of three rows of well-built stone houses, and is a satisfactory yard in every way.

Hall's Yard is the next, and is all that I could wish it to be.

Ivy Yard is one of the yards that is more or less damp; it lies near to the hillside, and there is not sufficient ventilation and air for it to be anything but damp, except in very dry weather.

Brewery Yard has the same fault, and the steps are badly worn.

In Salt Pan Well the channel is very bad, and the steps are out of repair. At the top there is a stack of fairly good cottages, that have been partly rebuilt. Some of the buildings that were used for dwellings are now used for wash-houses or warehouses.

Horse Walk only contains two or three houses, and these are fairly new, and are in good repair.

Studley Terrace and Horner's Terrace call for no special comment.

Raft Yard has now got a well-built and well-ventilated stack of privies; the houses are poor and the yard is unpaved. A very objectionable habit has grown up in this yard. It has become the custom for the inhabitants to throw all slops, etc., into the beck, which, in the summer months, is very offensive at low tide.

Olive Buildings have given a great deal of trouble in the past, but now there is little to find fault with. Two or three of the houses have been knocked into one, and have made a very nice little house; and the remainder are mostly used as wash-houses.

St. Hilda's Cottages are modern, and are provided with w.c.'s.

Smales's Gallery and the next yard are, as a rule, kept in good condition.

Flintoft's Gallery consists of 6 nice little houses, that are in good repair.

Cockpit Yard is always an unsatisfactory place. It is paved with cobble stones that, as a rule, want repairing, and the houses are poor and only just fit for human habitation. I have condemned three of these, one of which has been put into repair and is occupied, but the standard of sanitation is very low in the yard, and I expect that, before long; I shall have to again interfere.

The general conclusions that I should draw from this inspection, and from the report on it, are the following:—

(1) That there is a very great improvement in many of the yards during the last few years, and in some of them the improvement is remarkable. Although the houses in these

yards can never be model dwellings, owing, largely, to the want of ground space, and, as a consequence of this, an insufficient air space to comply with our modern requirements; it is, however, wonderful how satisfactory many of these yards have been made where the landlord has been willing to expend some money on the work of repair, and has been backed up by decent, clean tenants. Without claiming perfection for these yards, and without holding any brief for them, I can safely say that many of them are as satisfactory as they can be made, and contain healthy dwellings with which little fault can be found.

(2) That, where I find fault, the complaint is often that there is a general untidy and uncared-for appearance about the yards and the houses; the channels are bad, the steps and paving require repair, and they want a wash-down and the frequent use of a strong brush.

(3) That in many of the yards there is nothing but condemnation of the property that is any use, as it is so dilapidated and wanting in the common necessities that modern ideas demand. In many of the yards (but I am glad to say in decreasing numbers) the paving is made of cobble stones, and these make it impossible for the tenants to keep the yards clean, as dirt of all kinds, and rain and slop water, accumulate between the stones, and the liquid part of the filth must filter through and find its way into the soil underneath, and, eventually, it may, and probably does, reach the foundations of the houses. In some of the yards the paving is actually higher than the level of the doorway into the houses, and, in very wet weather wet must find its way into the houses directly and make them damp.

Now as to the remedies that suggest themselves to me:

It is necessary to consider the part that is played by the tenant, that played by the landlord, and the part that the Council may play in remedying this state of things. To take the tenant first, there can be no doubt that we do, in Whitby, give house-room to a very large number of unemployable or unhelpable men who live by obtaining charity, or on the hard-earned wages of a wife who goes out washing or charing. These are quite apart from the honest working men who would work if they could get the work to do. It is very difficult indeed to know what it is best to do with the former; they are the class of tenant that I spoke of in my last Report, who, as I expressed it, would make Buckingham Palace uninhabitable in six months. They are careless and dirty, and are guaranteed to ruin any property

that, unfortunately, gets them as tenants, and are so bad that nothing but an area such as is used in cases of plague is of any use in preventing them, not only doing harm themselves, but (what so often happens) bringing others down with them. Most of them are intemperate, and are only too ready to prey on more decent people that they may come into contact with. It is well nigh impossible to try to keep houses that are inhabited by such people in good repair, and to keep a yard into which these people happen to come tidy and respectable-looking. It seems a pity that the police are not able to take charge of these good-for-nothing persons, and transfer them to "labour colonies," where they could be made to work, and so get them out of the way, for a short time, at any rate. Of quite a different class are the genuine unemployed, and the condition of their dwellings is very different, but, as so many of these, from want of work, have to find cheaper houses, they come into the same yards as the former class, and, for a time, they endeavour to keep themselves and their surroundings decent, but, after a time—owing to their inability to do so—they are apt to drift into the same filthy ways as their neighbours; truly, "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump."

The tenants are to blame for the accumulation of rubbish, old tins, pots, vegetable refuse, etc., which is so frequently found up some of the yards, especially in those yards where some of the houses are unoccupied. Some of this rubbish is, I have no doubt, quite harmless, but, where once an accumulation of this kind begins to be deposited, it is not long before a tip for the general use of the yard is established, and all kinds of rubbish is deposited there. I think that, if some of the people who are responsible for tipping this rubbish could be caught, they should be proceeded against. To those who want to see what can be done to make their surroundings look clean and tidy, I would recommend the Upper Walk, Boulby Bank, where, although the houses are old, and possibly not in the best of repair, they always look tidy, and have the appearance of being comfortable homes for those who live in them. I have spoken about the two classes of persons who are out of work, but, curiously enough, there are many men who are in regular work, and are earning good wages, who are content to live in very inferior houses, and in surroundings that one would have thought no one would patronise who was not compelled to live there. So much, then, for the tenant. Now, what are the landlords like, and what do they do to make their houses inhabitable? The great difficulty in

dealing with the poor houses is that so many of them belong to the small capitalist, who has very little spare capital for repair work, and, as the rents are so small, in a very large number of instances, there is nothing left—after the landlord has got a small interest for his money—for the repairs which are necessary. Many of the rents run to 1s. and 1s. 6d. a week. If the houses are bad enough to condemn, there is, of course, no difficulty in deciding what to do with them, but, where they are not quite bad enough, it is very difficult to get repairs carried out. Again, a great deal of the poor property is heavily mortgaged, and it is not at all easy to pitch upon the person who is responsible for the upkeep of it. If there were more work here, and men could earn bigger wages and earn them regularly, there would be no difficulty in letting the better houses, and there would be such a demand for houses that the rents could be put up and the landlords could get a sufficient amount of rent to allow for repairs and some return for the money that they have laid out as well. When we come to consider the work that the Council can do in helping to improve the houses and surroundings of the working classes, the first thing that suggests itself is the question of going in for a housing scheme. This, of course, means a very large amount of expense at the outset; what amount it is impossible to say, as these schemes are like the circles that are produced by throwing a stone into the sea, they spread almost indefinitely; and I am given to understand that, in some of the places where such a scheme has been started, it has not been at all satisfactory, and those who were the promoters have not felt that they could recommend other towns to go in for it. There is no doubt that this is the only way to settle the question straight away. The other method is the condemnation of the worst blocks as they become unfit for human habitation, and keeping a look out that these houses are not used again before they are made fit. This means a longer time, but, if work improved here, one could be more exacting in one's demands. Again, while a large scheme was being pushed forward, some place would have to be found for those whose houses had been taken over and pulled down in the carrying out of the work. It is possible that some small scheme for dealing with the oldest and worst stacks of property might be useful, and, where property has been condemned, and is left without any repairs being done to it, the question of buying it at a small cost, and building on the site of the old buildings, or making open spaces, might be considered. These schemes, even in a small way, need money, and at present it is difficult to see how the Council can undertake such work, and, as it is not

possible to go in for some definite scheme, the best we can do is to use the materials we have and aim at getting as near perfection as circumstances will permit. Apart from such work there is a great deal that can be done to make the yards, etc., better than they are. For instance, the channeling can be repaired and kept in good condition, so that whatever is put down may have an unbroken surface to run over; and a channel that is made of impervious material is an absolute necessity, if these are to be free from causing trouble. I may say, in this connection, that there is a great deal to be said for the open channels; they can be easily washed down, and cannot get blocked up, as often happens with the closed sewers, especially when there is not much fall. If closed sewers are provided, there is also a need for an open channel for surface water, and, as long as this exists, there will be people who will put down the objectionable matter that causes complaints from those who live near the ends of these yards. What I think is advisable is to have a more frequent cleaning of these yards by the Council's employees, who can, at the same time that they are clearing the ends of the channels, also clear away the accumulations of rubbish that I have so often spoken about. I quite admit that the persons who put this rubbish down should be responsible for the removal of it, but it is better that the Council should do it, rather than that it should remain till some complaint calls attention to it. The extra cost involved in more frequent sweeping would not be great, and would, I think, be money very well spent. I don't think that the Council can very well undertake the re-paving of these yards, but I think that it is a matter for consideration whether these could not be done by the Council, and a proportion of the cost recovered from the landlords who have property in the yards. I consider that in many of the yards this repair is a very necessary one. I cannot but endorse the Council's decision to have w.c.'s substituted for privies where the latter are objectionably near the houses, or are in some way not satisfactory from a health point of view, or where there are not sufficient privies for the numbers that are supposed to use them; but it is very necessary that there should be sufficient ashpit accommodation where w.c.'s are provided, or the w.c.'s will be used for putting down all kinds of solid matter that will be bound to stop the drain. The fact of having the ashpits filled with material that is of no use for farm purposes will, of course, make it difficult to get rid of their contents, and the provision of some form of Refuse Destructor will become a necessity.

During the year, the following lots of property have been condemned as unfit for human habitation:—A house in

Craven's Yard, which was condemned as it was too damp, owing to a drain passing through the house. This has been made right. No. 3, Bolton's Buildings was condemned in April, as it was so filthy and offensive that it was unfit for anyone to live in with safety. The fault was with the tenant, who was removed to the Workhouse, and the house was cleaned and made satisfactory. In September, I found that some houses in Brewster's Lane were in an unsatisfactory condition. They were provided with a w.c., but had no ashpit, and the ashes were kept in the house. The property was also dilapidated and very dirty. An ashbin has since been provided, and is kept in the slaughter-house yard, and the property is in the process of being made satisfactory. I also (from some information that I received) condemned some tenements in Wear's Yard that were very dilapidated, filthy, and had an insufficient amount of privy accommodation. This property has been closed. In Frank's Yard, adjoining the property that was closed for human habitation some time ago, I found and had closed a tenement that was out of repair and very dirty. In Kiln Yard I came across and had condemned a stack of property that was about as badly in want of repair as anything that I have come across; the house that was occupied by one of the tenants was so bad that most people would hesitate about going into it, much less living in it. This is being thoroughly renovated and made right. In Henrietta Street I found that there was a man and his wife living in a very insanitary dwelling, and this was closed after the owner had been served with a notice by the Council. This, again, is having very considerable repairs done to it. In Bolton's Yard I came across a lot of tenements that had only one privy for the whole of the tenants, and the property was very much out of repair, and was also overcrowded. These houses were ordered by the Council to be put into a condition that would make them fit for human habitation. In McClachlin's Yard a house has been condemned for dampness; and one in Elbow Yard for dilapidation. Four tenements in New Way Ghaut had to be condemned in December. In all, the owners of eleven lots of property have had closing orders served on them.

(c) COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—During the earlier part of the year there were three of these, but one of them has been closed, and, unfortunately, it is the best one of the three. They are inspected by your Inspector, once a fortnight, and at uncertain times by myself, and they comply with the very insufficient regulations that have, up to the present, been considered enough for such places. They are kept clean and tidy.

(d) COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES ACT.—There are twenty-four registered cowkeepers in the district, and twenty-four who are purveyors of milk, but not cowkeepers. The regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order were adopted in 1902, and I am sure that no one will disagree with me when I say that it is very necessary that the milk supply to a town should be under the supervision of the town authorities, and that they should be given as much power as possible in keeping up this supervision. The condition of the cowsheds and dairies has much improved since this Order was put into force, and I think that most of them would now be said to be satisfactory. Your Inspector visits these sheds, etc., from time to time, and has, by so doing, been able to detect such defects as exist, and has had them remedied. Last year I drew attention to what appeared to me to be an anomaly. It was this: that, although the milk supply from the urban cowsheds was dealt with under the above Order, the supply of milk, which constitutes the bulk of the supply, is from the rural district, and is not in any way controlled by this Order. I think that if some steps could be taken by means of which this supply could be regulated in the same way as the town supply, it would be an advantage. A great deal has been written in the "Health Journal" about the contamination of milk during the last few years; but probably the subject has not been dealt with more fully than it is in a report on the milk supply of the West of Yorkshire towns of Bradford and Sheffield, and including also a report on the supply to Hull. The subject is dealt with principally bacteriologically, beginning with a careful examination of the milk at the cowsheds, and following it to its destination. In this report it seems to be conclusively shown that the greater part of the contamination takes place before it leaves the cowsheds, and the following recommendations are made to do away with this danger as much as possible:—(1) That the udders of the cows should be washed before they are milked, and that the flanks of the cows and the hands of the milker should be also well washed. (2) That all vessels should be thoroughly sterilised. (3) That all fore-milk should be rejected. (4) That all work that is likely to raise dust while milking is going on should be avoided. (5) That all milk should be removed from the cowshed as soon as it is collected from the cow. (6) That the milk should be cooled to 50deg. F as soon as possible by means of a clean cooler. So far as the retailer is concerned, it is very necessary that the vessels to receive the milk should be sterilised, and that the milk should be covered and kept free from contamination in the air, and that it

should be kept in as cool a place as possible. So far as I know, there has been no fault to find with the milk supply here, and I have never been able to trace any infectious disease to this cause. During the last quarter-of-a-year, your Inspector has obtained samples of milk from various purveyors of milk, and I have examined them, and have submitted the following report to the Sanitary Committee:—

I have to report as follows on the milk supply of the district, so far as I am able, from the samples submitted to me:—Twenty-one samples have been brought to me by your Inspector, which he has taken from any of the purveyors of milk that he has happened to meet. For your information, I may say that the standard that is adopted for testing milk is that it should have a specific gravity averaging 1029, but that it is allowed to vary between 1020 and 1040; it is increased by skimming, and lowered by watering; and the amount of cream that it should contain averages 8 per cent., but again a margin is allowed between 6 per cent. and 12 or 15 per cent., or more. Of the twenty-one specimens that I have had brought to me, I have found that the specific gravity varied from 1030 to 1037, that the average for all specimens was 1033.3, for morning specimens it was 1034.6, and for evening ones 1032.5. The amount of cream has varied from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 15 per cent, the average for the whole of the specimens was $9\frac{1}{3}$, that of the morning specimen was 8.34, and that of the evening was 10.9. The following table gives the report in detail of all the specimens:—

a.m.	{	1)	...	1035	...	7	per cent. of cream
Nov. 23	{	2)	...	1035	...	10	„ „ „
	{	3)	...	1035	...	7	„ „ „
a.m.	{	4)	...	1033	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
Nov. 24	{	5)	...	1035	...	8	„ „ „
p.m.	{	6)	...	1033	...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
Nov. 24	{	7)	...	1035	...	13	„ „ „
a.m.	{	8)	...	1035	...	9	„ „ „
Nov. 25	{	9)	...	1035	...	9	„ „ „
p.m.	{	10)	...	1032	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
Nov. 25	{	11)	...	1033	...	15	„ „ „
a.m.	{	12)	...	1035	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
Nov. 26	{	13)	...	1034	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
p.m.	{	14)	...	1034	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
Nov. 26	{	15)	...	1031	...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
a.m.	{	16)	...	1037	...	11	„ „ „
Nov. 27	{	17)	...	1035	...	9	„ „ „

p.m.	{ 18)	...	1032	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„
Nov. 27	{ 19)	...	1030	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„
a.m.	{ 20)	...	1033	...	8	„	„	„
Nov. 28	{ 21)	...	1033	...	8	„	„	„

Average for total	...	1033.3	...	9.3	per cent. of cream			
Average for morning	1034.6	...	8.34	„	„	„		
Average for evening	1032.5	...	10.9	„	„	„		

None of the specimens come below the minimum amount of cream that is allowed, but some of them have very little to spare, but, in spite of having a small amount of cream, they have a fairly high specific gravity. I suggested that those purveyors whose milk showed a small amount of cream should be written to, calling their attention to the fact; and I think that it would be as well if some of the hints that I have made as to the cleanest and most hygienic way of collecting the milk were printed in leaflet form and sent out to the various cowkeepers and purveyors, and that the Council should be prepared to give some sort of certificate in cases where these conditions are carried out and the milk supply is satisfactory. This would be an inducement for people to buy the milk, and in that way it would make it worth the cowkeeper's extra trouble if he found that he had an increase in his custom.

Your Inspector has, during the latter part of the year, sent the following notice to all those who bring milk to the town, warning them against carrying "pig pails," manure receptacles, etc., in their milk-carts:—

WARNING.

All Sellers of Milk by retail in the Urban District of Whitby (whether brought from outside such District, or otherwise), are warned against carrying receptacles for hogwash, manure, or refuse, in the same cart as is used for carrying receptacles for milk.

By Order,

WHITBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

G. L. MILLER,

Inspector

During the last quarter, a case of Anthrax was reported to me by the Police as having occurred on a milk farm. The report reached me at 9 p.m., and I went straight to the farm to find that the cow, which had died at 1 p.m., had only given half-a-pint of milk that morning, which had been thrown away. The subsequent proceedings were taken by the Police, in accordance with the Anthrax Order.

(e) SEWERAGE.—At present there is a contemplated improvement to the harbour; in fact, the work has commenced, and it is hoped that this will be sufficient to do away with any objection that there may be to the present method of disposing of the sewage, i.e., by discharging it into the harbour. During the year a number of ventilating shafts have been put up, and there can be no doubt that there has been very much less cause for complaint from the smells in the town than there used to be; but in some parts, apparently, where the sewer has not a very great fall, there is still, in hot weather, a distinct odour over some of the manholes, and I cannot help thinking that, if the sewers were more frequently flushed in the summer, the smells would entirely disappear. There is an impression about that these ventilating shafts are objectionable things to have up a house, but this is distinctly a mistake, as, if they are properly placed, there is not the least smell from them, and I can safely say that the one up my own house has never given rise to anything that was unpleasant. The more we get of these shafts the less will be the smell from the manholes, as they act as outlets, and the manholes then become inlets for fresh air.

(f) WATER SUPPLY.—The water is of excellent quality, and there is an abundance of it, and I have never heard or seen any case of illness that could in any way be attributed to it; the only fault that can be found with it is owing to the absence of any filter bed, which accounts for the presence of a certain amount of deposit in the “dead ends” of the system. The analysis of the water taken from the tap in the early morning, after it had stood in the pipes all night, showed that the total dissolved solids in a gallon were 11.14 grains, and that there were no nitrates, and 2.07 grains of chlorides; that there was a hardness of 6.6, which, after boiling, was reduced to 2; that the amount of ammonia was .001, and of organic ammonia was .001; and that the water was an excellent water for drinking and domestic use.

(g) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—No case has had to be dealt with under this Act.

(h) RAINFALL.—The average rainfall in the town has been 25 inches for the last twenty years, which is probably as low as any seaside place in the country.

(i) SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—This hardy annual comes up again with a very good prospect of flowering freely for years to come. I am sorry that nothing can be done to deal with these, as there is need for it, but, even if a Public Abbatoir were provided, it would be of little use, so long as the present licenses remain in force. Apart from the sentimental side of the question, there is need for more ample opportunities for examining the animals and the carcasses after they have been killed; and, also, there could be a general supervision, which would have a good effect. At present it is quite common for one beast to be slaughtered where others can hear what is going on, and can smell the blood; but I have heard of at least one instance where one beast was tied up in a stall in the slaughter-house, and, without there being anything to screen it, another beast was killed and dressed in full view of the one whose turn it was next. Such things should not be, and, if it is necessary that animals should be slaughtered for the food of man—and I don't think that there are many people who would think that they should not, as it is an absolute necessity—the animals should be killed with as little pain and with as little knowledge of their fate as possible. During the year invitations were sent round to some of the Council's officials by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, asking them to be present at the slaughtering of some cattle by a new kind of apparatus, which shot the animal in place of knocking it down with a pole-axe. There is no doubt that the pole-axe in the hands of an expert is about as humane an instrument as it is possible to find, but in the hands of a novice it is distinctly cruel; and, as everyone who is qualifying as a butcher has to learn, it is to be hoped that they will be taught in this new method, by means of which there is practically no risk of not stunning the animal at the first attempt. During the year two of the shops that have been used as slaughter-houses have had their wooden floors taken up, and they have been concreted, and one of them has also made provision for slaughtering so that the operation is not visible from the street.

3.—WORK DONE IN THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

In the early parts of the year two cases of Typhoid were nursed in the Hospital, and, although one of them was a very severe case indeed, they both recovered. In June, two cases of Scarlet Fever, from Eastrow, were brought in, and

nursed in our Isolation Hospital; these were both visitors. In July, two Whitby people, who were staying at Robin Hood's Bay, were removed to our Hospital; one of them had come home from school with the disease, and had gone about peeling, and the other had taken it from him. In the last quarter we have had twelve cases in from the town, and they have proved to be the worst batch of cases that we have had for a long time; one of them had been in since October 5th, and was still in at the end of the year, owing to Renal Disease. One boy was removed in a moribund condition, but I felt that, owing to his surroundings, it was his only chance, if he could be well nursed; he, however, died soon after reaching the Hospital. The other cases have nearly all had some complication or other, and have given rise to much anxiety. The work of the Matron has been as satisfactory as ever, and no fault can be found with the way in which the patients are nursed; and I find general satisfaction amongst the parents of patients who have been treated in the Hospital. At the end of the year we have eight patients in, but hope to be able to discharge some of them soon.

4.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During this year I have had the opportunity of examining, or rather inspecting, some of the children who are attending the Elementary Schools, and there is no doubt that it is very necessary that the Medical Officer of Health should have as full opportunities for coming into touch with school life as possible, and there can be little doubt that, the more closely he is brought into contact with the schools—and he encourages the teachers to seek his advice and give him information—the more likely is he to come into contact with the earlier cases of infectious disease and to get it checked. I have found, since I had this work to do, that the teachers have been very ready to ask my advice about the children, and have also helped me, as far as possible, by notifying to me any of the children that are away from school whose absence is not satisfactorily accounted for. I have always found that they were ready to help me, and have been very anxious to give me any information that they could; but this has been more marked since I was definitely appointed as School Medical Officer. It frequently happens that the teachers have knowledge of a suspicious case of infectious disease before a doctor is called in, and, consequently, some considerable time before I get a notification in the ordinary way. The School Attendance Officer has given me much help by reporting to me children who were absent from school with rashes, sore throat, etc., and I have visited all these. I had had to visit no fewer than 20 in the last quarter.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Medical Inspector of School Children for the Whitby Urban District.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Education Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my First Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children in my District, and should like to point out that the machinery for such inspection was not in working order till April, so that my Report does not cover the whole of the year 1908. I may say, at the outset, that, if children are compelled to go to school, every care should be taken that those who are unfit for the ordinary education, or those who are a source of danger to others, should be excluded, or special provision should be made for them, and it is only by systematic inspection that these children can be found out and dealt with. I felt that it was almost useless to try to carry these inspections out without the co-operation of the Local Education Authority and without the help of the School Teachers, and I made a start with my work by calling a Meeting of the latter, and talking over the lines upon which I proposed to work; and I also had a Meeting with the various governing bodies, and talked over the working of the provisions of the Act, so far as their district, or part of their district, was concerned. I think that it is very greatly due to the good understanding that was come to, at the outset, that the working of the Act has gone on so smoothly here. I cannot speak too highly of the help that I have received from the teachers, or of their willingness to help me. I find that most of the children that are in any way abnormal have been noted by them, and they have come to a decision as to the best lines to guide the child along. The cleanliness of the children is generally well looked after by the teachers, and I heard frequently of the admonition that has been administered to the parents of the dirty children, and, I am quite sure, with good results; so that, in many of the schools, it is very exceptional to find children who are not clean both in

their clothing and person. I have sent notices to the parents of all children who are due to be examined, asking them to be present, and I have found that, whenever they could be present, they have been there, and those who have not been able to be present have often sent messages saying that they were disappointed that they could not make it convenient to come. I have only had an objection from one parent. There are two difficulties that I have found: (1) that it is impossible to examine the vision of children who cannot read, and (2) that it is impossible to examine children who are "leaving school" without missing a great many of them, as, when they reach the age of fourteen, they go without giving any notice to the teacher. I am glad to find that both these difficulties are to be done away with by the provisions for inspection in 1909. There is only one fault that I should like to notice in the teachers' work, and it is this—that, as they are paid the grant on the number of attendances, there is a tendency to allow children who are suffering from Ringworm and other infectious skin diseases, to come to school so as to keep up the attendances. I have found that the teachers are very willing to receive suggestions, and I have also found—I am glad to find it—that they are anxious to obtain my advice about children who are not quite normal but who do not come under the number that have to be examined. I am also glad to find that they make use of my visits to ask advice about the Sanitation, etc., of the school. I have found that in much of my work I have been helped by my local knowledge, and also by my acquaintance with the family histories and past illnesses of many of the children. There is a very marked difference in the children in the various schools; in some of them it is almost unnecessary to have any inspection, as the parents are well-to-do people, who are able to get a doctor if there is anything that is wrong with their children, and they are able to look after the feeding and clothing. They have sufficient means to obtain all that is necessary for the healthy upbringing of those for whom they are responsible. In other schools, the need for inspection, and for some means of dealing with the very unsatisfactory state of the scholars, is abundantly necessary. I think that the girls that I have examined, when they were leaving St. John's School, were as fine a lot as it would be possible to find anywhere; but in some of the other schools it was very much the reverse, and the probability is that the girls from some of the schools will go out into the world with constitutions which have been undermined, and with home training that has left sad traces of its influence on the girls, whom we have to look to as the

mothers of the next generation. I did not find much fault with the ventilation of the schools, and it is very necessary that the means of ventilation should be adequate, and that they should be sufficiently used, as these schools are often used for evening teaching, after they have been used all day for the work of the Elementary School. The sanitary condition of most of the buildings is satisfactory, and, in the case of the Helredale and St. John's Schools, this has been improved during the last few years. I had reason to write to the Education Authorities about the condition of the former, some time back, and I am glad to see so much improvement. The back of the Infants' Department at St. John's is not very satisfactory, as there is a very damp condition of the wall. Something has been done to remedy this, but it is not sufficient. This school has been closed, owing to Chicken Pox. At the Cliff Street School there have been several cases of Scarlet Fever, and, in addition, a number of children away from school with sore throats; and this school had to be closed. The disconnecting chamber, which is a very large one, was found to be blocked nearly to the top with almost solid faecal matter. This was cleared out, but I am afraid the same thing will occur again, unless some alteration is made in the chamber. I am informed that at one or two schools the water supply is inadequate, but I have not been able to confirm this. We have no special arrangement for Defective and Epileptic Children. In one of the schools I was shown three boys who could not possibly be trained at all in the ordinary way, and they are at present going to school and sitting over the fire, as it is impossible to do anything with them. These did not come up for inspection in the ordinary way, but I was asked to see them by the teacher, who was very anxious about their welfare. I have sent a special report on them. I think that there should be no difficulty in children who want treatment being able to obtain it, as we have a Public Dispensary and a Cottage Hospital, which are thoroughly up-to-date. The only obstacle in the way is the carelessness of the parents; they don't seem inclined to trouble to have the suggestions, which are made to them, carried out. I have been able to find out that some of the parents whose children were reported on by me as being in need of treatment have had this carried out, but, unfortunately, they have generally been among the better classes. The poorer people, apparently, are, in many cases, too careless to trouble about the health of their children, unless the cases are so bad that the Inspector for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's Society has had to take steps to have the matter dealt with. I am afraid

that this will be so unless there is a School Nurse appointed who can follow up these cases, and see that they are looked after, and that any suggestion that I make is carried out. I mentioned the need for a Health Visitor in my last Annual Report to the Council, in dealing with the subject of Infantile Mortality. It is necessary to have some such person, who would take upon herself the care of the children soon after they are born, and see that they get the amount of attention that is necessary, and attention of a right kind. I suggested the possibility of getting someone to do the work voluntarily, but I have not succeeded in getting anyone to undertake the duties. I then suggested that someone might be found who would take up the Health Visitor's work, and that she should also do the work of School Nurse, and that some arrangement for payment might be made between the Council and the Education Authority; and some correspondence passed between the two bodies, but nothing definite was settled. I think that there is need for more regular feeding of the school children in some of the poorer schools, as I am sure that some of them do not get sufficient food to enable them to do the best work that they are capable of. It seems to me that there are three things that might, with great advantage, be taught to the older girls. They require instruction in (1) the methods of making a dinner at an inexpensive rate, that would be both nourishing and palatable; there are very few girls leaving school who know how to make broth that is worth drinking, out of, say, a sheep's head and a carrot and turnip, and yet this can be made into a nourishing meal at a very small cost. They are taught how to make "puff pastry," and such-like things, but are certainly not turned out fit to be the wives of working-men with small wages. We are, in this respect, very far behind our German neighbours. (2) In the management of children, so that, if she has the care of them, she will know how to bring them up in health. (3) In some simple form of sick nursing, and have some knowledge which could be given to her in school time of the simpler form of treatment for every day ailments, such as those which, if left untreated, lead to more serious trouble, and cause some of the ailments that are scheduled in the forms that have to be filled in by the medical inspector. I have felt that during this inspection I have been compelled to forbid some children coming to school for various reasons, but principally because of some infectious skin disease. Circular 596, Par. 6 i (2) asks for a review of the methods and results of physical exercises, and I have no doubt that if properly carried out, these are of immense service; but I think that this can only be done properly when it is carried out under the supervision of someone who

At 13 years of age, males	14	...	4	9	...	5	8
" " " females	35	...	4	10	...	5	13
At 14 years of age, males	13	...	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$	...	6	11
" " " females	11	...	4	$9\frac{1}{4}$	...	5	$13\frac{3}{4}$
At 15 years of age, males	2	...	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...	7	$2\frac{1}{4}$
" " " females	4	...	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$

(4) Number of children referred for subsequent or further examination. Several for eye testing.

(5) Number of children in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects. 32 written and numbers of verbal instructions in addition.

(6) Average time per head occupied by inspection:—
from 4 to 12 min.

(7) The help that the teachers have given me has been very considerable, and I have had no difficulty in working on friendly terms with the managers and teachers.

(8) The work of the schools has only been interfered with to a slight extent, as the inspection is generally conducted in an unused class room, and the most disturbance is caused by the parents coming and going.

(9) Classification of defects in respect of which notice was sent to parents :—

1.—Cleanliness of skin	...	...	...	...	2
2.—Cleanliness of head	...	...	...	...	5
3.—Adenoids	...	...	...	...	2
4.—External eye disease	...	...	...	...	2
5.—Vision	...	...	...	...	8
6.—Ear diseases	...	...	...	...	1
7.—Hearing	...	...	...	...	1
8.—Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	1
9.—Lungs	...	...	...	...	1
10.—Infectious or Contagious disease	...	...	...	...	1
11.—Other defects or diseases	...	...	...	...	8

The number of defects in vision cases by no means represents all that have been dealt with, as I have personally tested the eyes of a number who have been sent to me without written notice being sent to the parents after the defect has been discovered at the medical inspection.

5.—WORKSHOPS AND FACTORY ACT OF 1901.

The bakehouses are, on the whole, in good repair. In one the floor wanted a small hole mending, and in another there was a leakage of water into the back of it, owing to its being built close to the hillside. The one at the top of Church Street has been closed, and is now used as a shop.

One in Haggergate has also been closed, and the oven, etc., has been removed. One of those in Baxtergate is at present closed, but it is in working order should a tenant be found for it. One in Church Street is in need of some repairs, which, I understand, are shortly to be done; but, taking them as a whole, they are satisfactory.

Whitby is not a manufacturing town, and the number of workshops is small, and these are used almost exclusively for the making of wearing apparel, etc., and for upholstery work. There are 12 places in the town that come under the head of factories, 40 workshops, and 4 which come under the head of workplaces. There are 16 workshops used for millinery work, 5 for jet-working, 1 for confectionery manufactory, 1 used as a laundry, 4 joiner's shops, 12 bake-houses, and one herring-house. There are 14 outworkers in the town, 13 of whom are employed in making wearing apparel, and 1 in making furniture. No infectious case has occurred in any of the workshops, with the exception of a case of Scarlet Fever in the last quarter; and I had all the work that was in hand carefully disinfected before it was sent home, and stopped the people taking any more work in.

Appended to this Report are six forms, which the Local Government Board require to be filled in, showing the health of the town in tabular form.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. F. TINLEY, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

January 4th, 1909.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents Registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents Regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1898	—	300	22·6	36	120	221	16·6	No Record	No Record	No Record	No Record.	No Record.
1899	—	285	21·49	44	134·3	208	15·68	No Record	No Record	No Record	No Record.	No Record.
1900	13,261	325	24·13	30	92·3	203	15·3	17	1	—	No Record.	No Record.
1901	11,748	315	26·8	30	95·2	220	16·9	19	4	—	No Record.	No Record.
1902	—	276	23·4	24	86·9	196	15·9	17	2	—	No Record.	No Record.
1903	—	293	24·9	27	92·1	172	14·2	21	3	3	192	16·003
1904	—	253	21·4	28	110·6	200	16·7	19	3	1	167	13·4
1905	—	268	21·9	29	108·2	195	16·003	26	6	2	200	16·2
1906	—	277	23·5	35	126	169	14·3	12	1	2		
1907	—	236	20·08	26	129	201	17·10					
Averages for years 1898-1907.	12,504·5	282·8	23·02	30·9	109·46	198·5	15·86	18·7	2·8	2	186·3	15·2
1908	11,748	276	23·49	30	108·8	193	16·42	24	5	0	188	16·002

*The rates in these columns are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2,049a. 4r.

Total Population at all ages	11,748	} At Census of 1901.
Number of Inhabited Houses	2,632	
Average number of Persons per house ..	4·46	

Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from the District.
<p>COTTAGE HOSPITAL.</p> <p>SEASIDE HOME.</p> <p>UNION WORKHOUSE.</p>	<p>ISOLATION HOSPITAL.</p> <p>As Whitby is a seaport, and large numbers of men sail from it to foreign ports, it is impossible to fill in the number of Institutions receiving Sick belonging to the District.</p>
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.	

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES—WHITBY, RUSWARP AND HELREDALE.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898	13,261 11,748	300	221	36
1899		285	208	44
1900		325	203	30
1901		315	220	30
1902		276	196	24
1903		293	172	27
1904		253	200	28
1905		268	195	29
1906		277	169	35
1907		236	201	26
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	12,504·2	282·8	198·5	30·9
1908	11,748	276	193	30

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Locality.			Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Whitby.	Ruswarp.	Helredale.	Whitby.	Ruswarp.	Helredale.	Total cases re- moved to Hsptl
		1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.							
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous croup)	5	1	2	2			1	4			2		2
Erysipelas ..	10		1	6	3		6	4					
Scarlet Fever	26	6	18	1	1		14	12		9	3		12
Enteric Fever	2			1	1		1	1		1	1		2
Puerperal Fever	2			2			2						
TOTALS ..	45	7	21	12	5		24	21		10	6		16

Isolation Hospital, Stainsacre Lane, Rural District.

Total available beds, 24.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.													
	Under 1 Week.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES—Certified	7	1	8	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	30
Whooping Cough														1
Diarrhoea, all form				1			1							1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis							1		2					3
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh..								1						2
Premature Birth ..														2
Congenital Defects														2
Injury at Birth ..														3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus..														1
Rickets ..														5
Bronchitis ..														1
Other Causes														9
														2
TOTAL	7	1	8	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	30

Births in the year—Legitimate, 276; Illegitimate, 16.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 29; Illegitimate Infants, 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 193.

Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 11,748.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all Ages of Residents belonging to localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.			Total deaths, whether of Residents or Non-Residents, in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Whitby.	Rnswarp.	Helredale	
Measles	1	1						1			
Whooping Cough	3	1	2					2	1		
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1		1					1			
Diarrhœa	1	1						1			
Enteritis	7	5				2		6	1		1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12				2	10		8	4		3
Other tuberculous diseases	6		3	2		1		4	1	1	1
Cancer (malignant disease)	15					5	10	10	5		2
Bronchitis	15	7	4			1	3	10	4	1	
Pneumonia	12		1			9	2	9	3		1
Pleurisy	3			1			2	3			
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	1					1		1			
Alcoholism											
Cirrhosis of liver }	2					2		1	1		
Venereal diseases	1					1		1			1
Premature birth	3	3						1	2		
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	2	1				1			2		
Heart diseases ..	17					6	11	7	10		1
Accidents	7		1			1	5	4	3		2
All other causes ..	84	11	6	0	1	21	45	55	26	3	12
All causes ..	193	30	18	3	3	61	78	125	63	5	24

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,

IN CONNECTION WITH

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.*

		Number of Inspections.	Written Notices,
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) ..	..	12	3
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) ..	..	6	1
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) .. ..	.. ..	4	0
		<u>22</u>	<u>4</u>

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

		Number of Defects. Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—			
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1
Other Nuisances .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation not separate for sexes		1	1
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.				Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	List received from Employers once in the year.		Number of Addresses of Outworkers.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Received.	F'ward'd.	
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ..	8	14	0	0	2
Furniture and Upholstery ..	1	1	0	0	
Total.. ..	9	15	0	0	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the Year.						Number.
Millinery ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Jet Working ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Confectionery ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joiners' Shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bakehouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Herring House ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total number of Workshops on Register						40

5.— OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
In use at the end of the year ..	..	3